The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 4,835. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town............	Rs. 52	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..................	Rs. 4	0
Repetition..................	,, 2	0
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Domestic Occurrences each..................	,, 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAILY—July 4th, at the European General Hospital, John Baily, late Carpenter ship *Southampton*, aged 45 years.

McLEOD—July 4th, at the European General Hospital, William McLeod, late Chief Mate ship *Lepanto*, aged 35 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GALLOWAY—At Dinapore, on the 26th June, the wife of Captain G. W. Galloway, late H. M.'s 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(To sail about 20th inst.)

THE fine fast sailing British built Ship "ROBERT SMALL," Captain Darke, has two commodious stern Cabins disengaged, well suited for one or two families. Apply on board, or to FORBES & Co., Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain Marshall, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 9th July, with Passengers and Cargo touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. Blackmore, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakal, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Honoray Secretary.
Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Second Issue of Shares.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.
Makes advances on approved Securities.
Negotiates Loans, &c.
Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July 1864, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the meeting :—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rs. 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each be issued and that for each C. share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each not fully paid-up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of Shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, twenty Shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND PROPERTY SITUATED AT KURRACHEE.—To be sold at Kurrachee a large and pucka-built Dwelling House, situated in a quarter of the Town best adapted for private residences, being healthy, commanding fine views of Munora and the Harbour and in addition adjacent to the Public Offices and Church.

Also, a lot of valuable land, situated next to Messrs. Tyabjee & Co.'s Office, and in close proximity to the Custom House, directly opposite the McLeod Road (leading to the Railway Station).

The lot comprises 3,738 square yards, bounded on the East by a road leading to Town, on the South by Bunder Road, on the West by [illegible] the native mercantile part of [illegible]

Plans of th[illegible] at the Office of [illegible] & Co., Kurrachee, and full particulars afforded by them or at the Offices of the
R. A. PASSMORE & Co., Kurrachee.
PASSMORE & Co., Bombay.
[illegible]864.

[illegible]—HEARSON, COULSON and Co., [illegible]ow Street, Bombay, beg to inform their [illegible] public that they have just opened the [illegible] for the sale of the following Goods which [illegible] unpacked. A choice stock of Marble [illegible] Drawing and Dining Rooms, also [illegible] Clocks of the choicest and newest

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED OSWALT is authorised to sign for our firm per procuration from this date. STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted Mr. Frederick Vix as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to Mr. Cesar Huni.
JULES SIEGERIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

WANTED on board the *Agincourt* a STEWARDESS—one that has filled the situation before preferred. Apply to the Captain or
FRAMJEE and DADABHOY.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

AN ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—SALARY RUPEES 300 PER MENSEM.—Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and references as to character, to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 10th of July next. No one need apply who is not thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping. J. B. LANE,
Managing Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 28th June 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices, in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of Mr. W. C. Currie.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ઈઊનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
युनाईटेड मरकनटायक कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 18th July 1864, at 3 P. M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXXIX. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Resolu[illegible] the words in brackets in the 3rd

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—
Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estèphe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Mon. Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.
PUGLIANO & Co.
10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the names "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage			1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	,, 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN, KUHN & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street, have for sale,
NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Medow Street, Bombay.
HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"......	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth...	18	,,
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy......	34	,,
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality.........	30	,,
Do. do. do. ,, 2 ,, ...	24	,,
Do. do. do. ,, 3 ,, ...	20	,,
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	,,
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 &	30	,,

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.
Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.
Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..................	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints..................	,, 14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac..................	,, 20	,, ,,
Fine very old Do..................	,, 36	,, ,,
Sauterne..................	,, 20	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Mosselle,	do.	do	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux :— per doz.

BRANDIES.—Martell's..................	Rs. 28
,, Otard, Dupuy's 1857..................	,, 2[illegible]
,, Old Champagne Cognac	

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

BROADWOOD'S PIANO.—Mahogany Grand Square 6⅞ octaves compass secured for India with double bars and plate of metal, &c. possessing all recent improvements. Rs. 750.

GERMAN SQUARE PIANO.—One of Doring's make; a good second hand Piano. Rs. 300.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

DOUBLE GRAND PIANO, IMPERIAL MODEL.—This instrument has been made to order for the Nizam's Court at Hyderabad, but in consequence of the withdrawal of H. & Co.'s agency from that place the whole affair will be sold at its net price in Bombay, it was purchased by Herbert & Co. for Rs. 1,900 they are now willing to part with it for Rs. 2,000 cash, should a purchaser not be found within a certain time it will be disposed of by subscription. All the modern improvements are introduced in this Instrument both the self-playing part and the keys are conveniently placed in the front, no mere description can give an adequate notion of this truly superb Pianoforte, it plays all the modern music of the day—early application is invited.

N. B.—The above Pianos are now to be seen and heard daily.

The following is some of the Music, available for the Machine part of the Pianos—

OVERTURES AND OPERATIC PIECES.

Fra Diavolo.
Barbier de Seville.
Casta Diva Norma.
Marche du Sacre Prophets.
Les Vespres Siciliennees.
Lucie de Lammermoor Dad.
Faust Valse.
Don Pascale.
Madchen-Fraume.
Furore.
Les Adieux.
La Donnamobile Rigoletto.
Reverie Etude.
Gil Blas, Valse a Castagnette

Dianah Serenade.
I Puritani.
Maria Barcarolle.
Dead March.
Hymne Nationale Russe.
Marlborough S'Enva-t-en Guerre.
[illegible] Etude.
Judas Machabee.
Les Fils de March.
Carnaval de Venise.
La Marseillaise.
Derniere Pensee Musical.
Stabat Mater.

BALLADS, POLKAS, &c.

Call me Pet Names.
Angels' Whispers.
Good old Hut at Home.
Lucy Neal.
Alice..................*(Polka)*
California............ *Do.*
La Poste .... *Do.*
Helene..................*(Redowa.)*
Sofia..................*(Polka)*
Turquoise............ *Do.*
Popina .... *Do.*
Redowa............ *Do.*
Suzanna .... *Do.*
Eliza .... *Do.*
Kathinka .... *Do.*
First Mazurka.
Second Mazurka.
Trianon.
La Dame Au Gobea.
L'Artistique ...*Schottosch.*
Claremonte ...... *Do.*
La Fanchonette. *Do.*
Le Caid ....*Quadril*
Pain of Almacks.
Les Chansons De Berbeguer.
La Fille du Regiment.

Hongroiss.
Le Diablea Quatre.
Nelly Bly.
Lily Dale.
Katey Darling.
My Old Kentucky Home.
Julia ....*(Polka)*
Diana .... *Do.*
Marks............ *Do.*
Drin Drin .... *Do.*
Anna .... *Do.*
Baden Baden...... *Do.*
Reve D'Amour *(Redowa.)*
Jenny Lind.
Case De L'Oncle Tom.
Fleur D'Amour.
La Fille De Camorn.
Clara.
Champs Elysee.
Carnival.
Le Danois ....*Quadrille*
Les Lanciers.......... *Do.*
Irlandais .... *Do.*
Country Dances.. *Do.*
Sturm March.
Gustave III.

An invoice of the celebrated SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES of seven octave compass will arrive about the end of August next.

HARMONIUMS BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.—HERBERT & Co., have peculiar advantages in this branch of their Musical business, one of their members having been practically engaged in the manufacture of these beautiful instruments in Paris—they are therefore enabled to give the utmost possible efficiency in their supervision of this department.

3 STOP BOX HARMONIUMS, also called [illegible], made to carry about and use from house to house, there are three octaves of notes with two separate rows of vibrators—the instrument can be fixed on to the top of its packing case which is a neatly finished Oakwood box hinged and fitted with a Pedal to be attached to the bellows leaving the hands for performance, with case and book of instructions complete. Rs. 80.

1 STOP TABLE HARMONIUM, to play with one hand only—this Instrument has two rows of vibrators;—has 2½ octaves of keys and is 15 inches by 7 by 9 the most portable affair of the kind ever made. Rs. 50.

HARMONI FLUTES: similar to the above with [illegible] of keys and two rows of vibrators. Rs. 75.

[illegible] and key accompanies the Instrument. [illegible]AN HARMONIUM, with [illegible] the so-termed "Great" [illegible] Organ pipes [illegible]tal cor-

FOR SALE.

NEW BATCH OF HARMONIUMS.—Just landed a few Oak Harmoniums with double treddles, ornamental columns in front, with plinth and mouldings, &c., highly French polished;—the keys are full compass *(five octaves)* and the tones are of that rich sweet quality so rarely found in small instruments:—they can be recommended as first class Harmoniums. Early application should be made,—only a few on hand.
July 1864. HERBERT & Co.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received via the Overland, and also via the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japanned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—
Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain ,,
Coffee ,,
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. r 11 per doz.
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
[illegible]
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

A Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
[illegible]
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1-8 each.
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

LANDED ex "LEPANTO," and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht's Chateau d'Ay Champagne in Quarts 1 doz. Cases Rs. 30 per doz.
Ditto in Pints 2 doz. Rs. 16 do.
DIROM, HUNTER & Co.,
Church Lane.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—This double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—One large ROOM, well adapted for a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office, lately vacated by Mr. Hayllar, Barrister-at-Law. Also two GODOWNS. Apply to CRUSTNARAO PANDOORANG,
Secretary East Indian Banking Corporation.
2, Tamarind Lane, 2nd July 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 84 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to
DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 extreme Clipper Double-decked Barque "CAROBEL," of 474 Tons British Register, carries 590 Tons of dead weight, or 600 Tons of Calcutta Cargo, weight and measurement, was built for a South Sea Whaler of Live White Oak and Mahogany, and fastened throughout with Copper and Metal Fastenings, has been thoroughly overhauled in July 1863, new Felted, Sheathed and Coppered, with 32 ounce Metal to 15 feet, was metalled and caulked from 15 feet to the deep loading line in Calcutta, May 1864, has had but three Cargoes on board, and been in Port only 92 days on her 1st voyage of Whaling, thoroughly ventilated, salted, and satcherated with Spurm Oil, guaranteed perfectly sound and in accordance with reports of French Lloyds and Captain Handley, British Surveyor at Calcutta, and Captain Dixon, at Bombay, has considered her a very superior Vessel as to build, and model. She is [illegible] in Boats, Sails, Rigging, Cabin, and Cooking [illegible] Chronometer, Barometer, Brass Compasses, &c. [illegible] room for 450 Coolies on the 'Tween Decks, with good accommodations, according to the British Passenger Act, and also having a full Inventory, can be sent to sea without any expense. Parties contemplating purchasing will find it for their interest to inspect this Vessel. Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Barque *Carobel*.
Late Royal Hotel Building, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H P } 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
16 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The Promoters of the above Company beg to give notice, that they will commence selling by Public Auction on behalf of the above Company, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P. M., at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co., Marine Street, the 400 Shares in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme which it was at one time proposed should be set aside for Government.

These Shares have somewhat unexpectedly become available, and as the Promoters have found it perfectly impossible to meet the demands made upon them for Shares, they have deemed it advisable by selling these Shares by Auction, to give the general public the opportunity of being interested in the Scheme.

CONDITIONS.

1st—Each Share will be offered for sale separately and the highest bidder will be the purchaser. If any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders the lots shall be immediately put up at the last undisputed bidding.

2nd.—Messrs. Crawford & Co., acting as the Auctioneer, shall from time to time fix the advance to be made on each bidding and no person shall retract his bidding.

3rd—The purchaser shall immediately after the lot has been knocked down to him pay to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. the full amount of the purchase money (inclusive of Rs. 5,000 the amount of the first Call) and shall also sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

4th—If any purchaser shall fail to pay the money as aforesaid or to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the close of the Auction, the vendors shall be at liberty (with or without notice) to resell the lot on that day by Public Auction or Private Contract, and if on such resale there should be any deficiency, the purchaser shall make good such deficiency to the vendors and all expenses attending such resale—the same to be recoverable as liquidated damages.

For the Promoters,
5th July 1864. GEORGE WHITLEY.

WANTED.—A duly qualified Surgeon to take charge of Troops proceeding to London per ship *Robert Small*, to sail about 20th July. Apply to Capt. DARKE on board, or to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

R. ROBERTSON is no longer authorized to collect Money on my account.

5th July 1864. A. ALLAN.

TO LET.—A large and commodious HOUSE in Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners. Apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *SHANNON*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instruction that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *CAMPBELL*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instructions that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent of the "Elphinstone Circle," the property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet road way in the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that [illegible] RAGOONATHJEE BARBHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted with THUCKER MOORARJEE GOCULDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell to him the undermentioned property free from incumbrances whatever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease by inheritance or otherwise are required to furnish to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE at their Office, in Graham's Building, in Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed, and any person having claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 14th day of June 1864.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, situate at or near Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,235 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 235, together with the messuages, or [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of House Assessments under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, the South by the Oart of Ramchunder Ballajee, the East by the Property formerly of Bhaidass Suckidass, but now of Purvoodass Pranjeewan, and the West by the Kackudwadee Lane.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SEETABAEE, wife of Shreedhur Balcrustna Sonar, and the said SHREEDHUR BALCRUSTNA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to JEEVRAJ MUCCONDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises, situate and being at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, outside the Fort, on the leasehold ground belonging to the Proprietor of the Hindoo Mahajun Panjrapole, containing by admeasurement 100 feet in length, and 70 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Public Road, and on or towards the West, North, and South by the Panjrapole Property, [illegible] Collector [illegible]

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 12th ...... 8h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th .... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th ...... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed	6	Venus sets at 6.28.	5 29	6 40	0 13	0 29	4th July 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 18s.3.
Thur.	7	Thomas-a-Becket, M	5 29	6 40	0 47	1 4	
Fri.	8	Mars rises, at 0h. 31m	5 30	6 40	1 21	1 38	
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 4-8 A. M	5 30	6 40	1 55	2 12	
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 40	2 31	2 52	
Mon.	11	Twilight ends at 8.3.	5 30	6 40	3 13	3 34	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 0h 57m.	5 31	6 40	3 56	4 23	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 28
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 28	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 28	MADRAS	June 29
BANGALORE	June 28	MALTA	June 8
CALCUTTA	June 28	MEERUT	June 28
CAPE	April 30	OUDE	June 29
CEYLON	June 17	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	June 23	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 4	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE detailed account of the repulse of the 43rd Regiment by the Maories in an attack upon a pah in New Zealand shows in the first place how vain it is for soldiers to trust in the seemingly infallible artillery of Armstrong rather than in the strength of their own right arms. The pah had been battered and shelled during a whole day, "from half-past seven in the morning up to four o'clock in the afternoon," by one 110-pounder, six 40-pounder, two 34-pounder, and two 6-pounder Armstrong guns, as well as by six cohorn mortars and two howitzer guns. The artillery made excellent practice, and "the "number of shots and shells discharged was "something remarkable." By four o'clock the "tremendous effect" of this fire was evident in "a large breach extending about twenty yards;" and "the impression was that there could scarcely "be a living soul left in the place, which appeared "to have been turned outside in by the explosion "of the shells which had gone on all day." Yet in fact, as our troops soon discovered to their cost, the Maories remained in full force in the pah, and as soon as the storming party had entered it, and confident of meeting no resistance had dispersed in quest of booty, a deadly fire was concentrated upon them from a crowd of unseen enemies. Thus an undisciplined army of martial savages, who knew nothing of the science of modern fortification, or of the enormous power of penetration of rifled cannon, laughed to scorn all the efforts of skilful artillerists any one of whom could, no doubt, drive a bolt at Shoeburyness through the *Warrior* target. That the arms of England should have suffered such a humiliation at the hands of a contemptible enemy may serve to teach us the truth of a maxim of war which we have of late been in danger of forgetting, that the most successful improvements in artillery cannot alone enable an army to win victories; and that there is still as much need as in former days of the steadfast courage and discipline which have always been the boast of the British soldier.

Another lesson of even more serious moment which we may learn from the disaster in New Zealand is, that the disgraceful delays which have so often taken place in the distribution of prize money have really weakened the fighting power of our army. The stuff is as good as ever; in all warlike qualities our soldiery shows no signs of deterioration. But there is manifestly a spirit of discontent abroad in the army which bodes evil to England. A month or two ago the father of a private soldier who had served at Delhi wrote to the *Times* to say he knew that several regiments in the service had resolved, if they were called out for active service, not to march until some distinct and satisfactory settlement had been made with them regarding the appropriation of prize money. Other regiments, which have not gone thus far, have come to the scarcely less fatal determination to secure their plunder first of all, and at all hazards, in any future campaigns, rather than trust to the justice and generosity of the Government they serve. The 43rd Regiment is entitled to a share of the Kirwee prize money, which, after the lapse of eight years, still lies in the Treasury of the State, while the question of the respective merits of rival claimants to its possession is only now about to be referred to a properly qualified legal tribunal. Such scandalous neglect of the soldier's rights points the bitter truth of the latter clause of the rhyme written on one of the gates of Delhi—

Wh[illegible]

THE same journal hears that "the Governor General has approved of Darjeeling being placed in the Bhagulpore division, but he desires that the Commissioner of Bhagulpore will not make that an excuse for living at Darjeeling. "The Governor General expresses dissatisfaction at the change of title from the Superintendent to Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, without having first obtained his sanction."

SOME short time past (says the same paper) Major Stevenson of the Madras Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, represented to the Government that his promotion to a Majority in the Staff Corps entailed a donation of Rs. 600 to the Madras Military Fund without any increase whatever to his actual pay. The Viceroy has declined to consider the representation.

THE Government has, the *Englishman* believes, issued the following notice regarding deputation allowances: "In all departments where appointments are in classes and grades, an officer acting in a higher grade of his own class is not, under former rules, entitled to deputation allowance, but as Deputy Commissioners of the 4th grade in the Central Provinces were exempted from the operation of the rule on the ground that the grade itself was exceptional, the Viceroy sanctions a similar exemption in the case of Deputy Commissioners of the 4th grade in British Burmah."

ON the 22nd of March, says the *Englishman*, the British Resident at Hyderabad addressed a letter to the Supreme Government calling attention to certain propositions of the Minister Salar Jung relating to taxation. "In reply to this, we hear that the Viceroy has informed Mr. Yule that should the Minister press for a revision of the treaty of 1802, on the subject of the 5 per cent. duty, he would be authorised in entertaining the proposal; but without at all pledging the Government to any alteration until the motive and effect of the alteration of the duties had been well considered. We hear, however, that the Minister intends to impose a tax of 8 to 10 per cent. on articles of luxury."

THE *Madras Athenæum* is glad to find that steps are being taken by His Excellency the Governor to stock the Pycarra and other streams on the Neilgherries with fish. "Dr. Francis Day, who, at the suggestion of His Excellency, has been interesting himself in England in pisciculture with a view to introducing fish into the Neilgherry streams has been in personal communication with the 'learned' in such subjects, and the majority of them seem to think that trout will succeed well. There is no doubt as to the perch thriving, and small live ones could be sent out in any number if care were taken of them in transit."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 4TH JULY.

Steamer *Singapore* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 29TH JUNE.

Steamer *Simla* from Suez anchored.

KURRACHEE, 29TH JUNE.

Steamers *Euphrates* and *Kurrachee* arrived from Bombay.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 5TH JULY.

Arrived steamer *Orissa* from Hongkong 13th and Singapore 26th June.

The news received is unimportant.

Japan still continues in an uncertain state. Arrangements are made for quartering British troops near the city of Jeddo.

From Shanghai intelligence has reached that Colonel Gordon's force has been disbanded and a parting gratuity paid to the officers and men. Nothing of interest from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Per *Orissa*.
Malwa, 680 dollars.
Patna, 513 dollars.
Benares, 495 dollars.
Exchange, on London Bank, 4s 9½d.
Private, 4s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta, 227½ Rupees.
On Bombay, 226½ Rupees.
Cotton Japan 34 dollars per picul.
Steamers arrived from Bombay *China* on the 7th; from Calcutta *Clan Alpine* on the 4th and *Bombay Castle* on the 12th.
Shanghai advices to the 5th instant.
Malwa, 500 taels.
Patna, 380 taels.
Exchange on London Bank, 6s. 7½d.
Private 6s. 7½d.
On India, 316 Rupees.
Cotton 19 to 20 taels per picul.

BOMBAY.

DEPUTY Assistant Commissary T. Sh[illegible] is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical [illegible]

THERE is no truth in [illegible] native papers [illegible] s about [illegible]

THE majority of the charges before the Magistrate of the Mazagon Police Office yesterday were directed against the vice of drunkenness, and we are sorry to record that in these cases the ladies outnumbered the gentlemen. Why should the ladies, when they require a "sensation," go to the shops of the vendors of "chain lightning?" Why no take a lesson from their fairer sisters and keep a "drop in the ouse?" thus saving themselves from the ignominy of being dragged through the streets, locked up, and eventually fined, Husbands look to this, and when your better halves require their nerves braced by an application of anything stronger than Eau de Cologne, keep a barrel on tap.

THE troops in Garrison will parade at Colaba at half-past 6 o'clock this evening to witness the presentation of good conduct and long service medals to certain non-commissioned officers and men of the 28th Foot.

The troops will form up as follows:

28th Foot in double column of companies facing the road.

4th Rifles and 21st Regiment N. I., in quarter distance columns at right angles to the right and left flanks of the 28th, facing inwards.

The European troops will wear serge clothing and the native corps their usual drill order dress.

Markers to be on the ground ten minutes before the time appointed. Parade field states, to be sent to the Brigade Major's office by noon to-day.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Meyabhoy Tyabally, a swell Borah, was convicted yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, of driving over and injuring Mr. Frank Keefe, an employé of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The complainant was walking along, when the defendant, in that reckless style which characterises our present mushroom millionaires, came dashing round a corner without taking the precaution of slacking the pace at which his horse was going; consequently complainant, who was on the right side of the road, had not sufficient time to get out of the way; the chest of the horse struck him at an angle, and by that fortunate accident saved him from the wheels, as the horse and buggy had such way upon it, that, had the complainant fallen in front, nothing could have saved him from being injured by the wheels. The defendant said he was not driving himself, his horsekeeper had the reins. His Worship did not appear to consider that a sufficient excuse, and fined him in the sum of Rs. 20, at the same time favouring him with a caution gratis.

THE SPLANADE MURDER.

THE adjourned Inquest on view of the body of Muriambaee, woman, was resumed on Monday last in the Town Hall, when the following evidence was recorded by the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Diver:—

Moola Fucker Mahomed Ahmed deposed.—I am an inviter to dinner parties in my caste and live at Rungaree Moolla. I have looked at the head of the body before the Inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was the wife of my brother Ismail Ahmed (the accused). About four months back my brother Ismail Ahmed was married to the deceased Muriambaee at Egutpoora; my brother and the deceased then came to Bombay and lived with me for one month. They then ceased to live with me. It is three months back since they ceased to live with me. Money transactions between myself and my brother Ismail Ahmed caused them to quit my house. The deceased and my brother appeared to live very happily together. Since they left my house I have not seen the deceased alive; when they left my house they went to live opposite to me. We were not on speaking terms together, but I used to see my brother as I went about my business. The first time that I heard of the deceased's death was when the head and some other parts of the body were taken out of the well. I heard some children in my house say that it was the head of Ismail's wife. A police sepoy then came and took me to the Morgue, Camateepoora, and I there recognised the head as the head of the deceased. I have looked at a pair of pyjamas which were taken out of the well, also four bangles, and I recognised them as those which were given to the deceased by my sister at her marriage.

Dr. J. M. Hyslop, on being resworn, further stated:—On the 29th of June last I examined a head, legs and arms, which were submitted to me at the Morgue as having been taken out of a well. I compared them with the trunk which was found on the 29th, in the drain at Moorgay Moolla. They belong to that trunk. I am now of opinion that the body is that of a girl about twelve or thirteen years of age. I do not think that the bones of the legs were sawn through. The limbs must have been separated either before death or immediately afterwards, as the muscles were retracted. On the 1st July I opened the trunk and removed the stomach of the deceased, and sent it to Dr. Giraud, in order that a chemical examination might be made of its contents.

Dr. Herbert Giraud deposed:—I am a Surgeon Major in the Bombay Army, and Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 1st instant I received, by messenger from Dr. Hyslop, a white stoneware jar tied with tape and sealed. The seals were unbroken. It contained a human stomach unopened. I subjected the stomach and its contents to a careful chemical analysis, one portion of it with a view to the detection of opium and another portion in order to detect certain mineral poisons. I could detect no trace either of opium or of any other poisonous substance in the stomach and its contents.

Choopshaw Abdoolshaw deposed.—I am a Mahomedan mendicant and live at Rungaree Moolla in the house in which the deceased and her husband lived two stories above my room. At twelve o'clock at night on Thursday the 29th of June last, I was in my room lying on my bed and smoking. I heard a noise as though proceeding from the upper and back part of the house. The noise was apparently from some one in pain. I heard as though some one was groaning "oh mother, I am killed." I thought it was the noise of some child being beaten by its parents, or some wife being beaten by her husband; therefore I took no notice of it and went to sleep. On Monday morning at about seven o'clock, I heard people say that a female body had been found lying on the road and that people were [illegible] it. I then went to the room of the deceased [illegible]

the person to whom he had given the report. He said that his object in giving the report was that she had left him and gone to the house of her parents without his consent. When I arrested Ismail I told him that certain remains had been found of a human female, and that they had been identified as the body of his wife. Abdool Cadir, myself, and several police peons took him to the Oomercarry chowkey, and were going to confine him, when he said that he had not cut the head, arms and legs, whilst the deceased was alive, but after her death; that the parents of the deceased had come to call her to their house at Egutpoora; that he had refused to let her go; and that being vexed with him on that account, she swallowed two and-a-half tolas of opium. He further said that he had asked the Fuckeer Choopshaw Abdoolshaw what antidote there was for opium. The Fuckeer said, "give her assafœtida in water." He, the accused, also said that he followed the advice of the Fuckeer, but she died notwithstanding. After her death he cut off the head and the limbs of the deceased and first cast the head and limbs into a well and then threw the trunk away. The knife is in my house. All this was said in the presence of Mr. Edgington. On the following day, that is Friday the 1st instant, Mr. Edginton, Abdool Cadir, Ahmed Alli, and myself, took Ismail to his house, and with the key which was in his possession he opened the door of his room and pointed out the knife now before the Court. It was lying on a shelf. In company with the persons who had previously opened the door of Ismail's room on Wednesday the 29th June, I found some clothes stained with blood in the room. The clothes were apparently part of some bedding. I removed the clothes and placed them under the care of Abdool Cadir Subedar. On the 1st instant, when I took Ismail to his room and he pointed out to me the knife upon the shelf, I examined the room but I could find no vessel which contained assafœtida water. I found several knives, but these kinds of articles are what Ismail dealt in in his business. On the 2nd instant, Mr. Souter, Mr. Edginton and myself, went to the well from which the head and limbs were taken out to see if there was any thing else in the well, when we found the pyjamas now before the Court. A negro dived to the bottom and brought them up. The brother of Ismail identified those pyjamas as having belonged to the deceased. They were also identified by Ismail himself as having belonged to his late wife, but he said that he had not put them into the well. I did not threaten or hold out any hopes to Ismail to cause him to give me the information he did, neither did I warn him that what he said would be used against him.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(From Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette, 30th June.)

THE following Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are, under Rule 12th of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, published for general information:—

A Bill to give Mamlutdars' Courts original jurisdiction under Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, *and to prescribe a form of procedure to be adopted by such Courts when exercising jurisdiction under the said Clause.*

Whereas doubts have been raised as to whether a Mamlutdar's Court in the Bombay Presidency can lawfully entertain applications for the immediate possession of lands, premises, trees, crops, fisheries and of profits arising from the same under the provisions of Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, unless the said applications be referred to it by a Collector or Sub-Collector under the provisions of Section I. of Regulation VI. of 1830; and whereas it is expedient to give Mamlutdars' Courts original jurisdiction under Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, and to prescribe a form of procedure to be adopted by Mamlutdars when exercising powers under the said Clause; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Mamlutdars' Courts in the Bombay Presidency to give immediate possession under Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, of all lands, premises, trees, crops, fisheries, and of all profits arising from the same, to any party dispossessed of the same or of the profits thereof, provided application be made to them by such party within six months from the date of such dispossession.

II. The provisions of Regulation VI. of 1830, Section I., shall not be held to be applicable to proceedings held before a Mamlutdar under Section I. of this Act.

III. All proceedings under this Act shall be commenced by a Petition which shall be presented to the Mamlutdar in open Court by the Petitioner in person, and which shall contain the following particulars:—

1. The name, description, and place of abode of the Petitioner.
2. The name, description, and place of abode of the opposite party.
3. The nature and situation of the property of which, or of the profits of which, possession is sought.
4. The date up to which Petitioner was in possession.
5. The means by which the opposite party obtained possession.

IV. When the Petition is presented, the Mamlutdar shall require the Petitioner to subscribe and verify the Petition in his presence in open Court in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, A. B., the Petitioner, do declare that what is stated in the Petition is true."

V. The Mamlutdar shall endorse the Petition to the effect that it was subscribed and verified in his presence. In case the Petitioner cannot write, the verification shall be written for him in open Court, and the Mamlutdar shall in such case state that the verification was made in his presence at the request of the Petitioner who affixed his mark to his name in token of the authenticity of the verification.

VI. If the Petition do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or if it contain particulars other than those specified whether relevant to the Petition or not, or if the statement of particulars be unnecessarily prolix, the Mamlutdar's Court may reject the Petition, or at its discretion may allow it to be amended.

VII. If the Petitioner decline to subscribe or verify the Petition as hereinbefore required, or if it appear upon the face of the Petition or after questioning the Petitioner that the Petitioner [illegible] more [illegible]

after determining the facts of possession and dispossession, and the party to whom possession is given shall so continue until ejected by decree of a Civil Court.

Several of the Sections of the Bill are modified from corresponding Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with a view to make the Procedure to be followed in cases disposed of under the proposed Law of the simplest character possible.

Section XIV. of the Bill is a penal Clause (being similar to Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure), and Sections XV. and XVI. contain provisions corresponding to those of Sections 169 and 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has been necessary, therefore, under the provisions of Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act, to obtain the previous sanction of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General to take the present Bill into consideration. This sanction has been duly accorded.

The Bill should be translated into the Murathi, Goozerathi, Canarese, and Sindhi languages.

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Poona, 23rd June 1864.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

[BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.]

First Day.—Tuesday, 5th July, 1864.

THE second Criminal Sessions for the present year were opened yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch presiding) with the usual formalities.

The names of the Grand Jurors having been called over by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, they were requested to select their foreman, when the following gentlemen were duly sworn in and empanelled on the Grand Jury:—

RICHARD WILLIS, ESQ.,—*Foreman.*

Hamilton Maxwell; Henry Brooke; Thomas Garrett; John B. Lane; Gilbert Macleod Stewart; John Broughton; Charles Macdonald; James William Wright; Robert Thomas Price; John Firth; Arthur Hewson; George Scott; John Gordon; Michael Rozario de Quadros; Jehangeer Nowrojee; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; Dadabhoy Bomanjee; Dinshaw Manockjee; Vur[illegible] Hurrichund [illegible]; Wassoodew Pandoorung; and Mirza Ali Jan, Esquires.

His Lordship then delivered his Charge to the Grand Jury. His Lordship commenced by stating his regret on finding that the Calendar was of so heavy a description, not only as regards the large number of cases and the number of prisoners charged, but in the number of serious offences, there being three cases of murder, and several in which the accused are charged with offences against the person. Although the number of cases was not greater than when His Lordship last presided at the Criminal Sessions, the number of serious offences was far greater than on that occasion. This was a matter of regret, not because it would entail a greater amount of labour upon the Court and the Jury, but as showing the increase in the commission of crime, for they would, of course, cheerfully perform the duty entrusted to them for the protection of the interests of the community. His Lordship stated that he would not allude to many of the cases included in the Calendar, as they were of a nature with which the Grand Jury were perfectly competent to deal without any observations from him: he would, therefore, content himself with remarking upon such of those as seemed to him to require that they should be specially noticed. There were, as he had previously mentioned, three cases of murder; in one of them (No. 19 of the Calendar), one Balloo Ragoo was accused of having murdered a married female by striking her on the head with the back of a bill-hook. His Lordship stated the facts which had been elicited in the enquiries before the Coroner and the committing Magistrate; from which it appeared that the accused had made some admission to the effect that the deceased had had a previous quarrel with his (the accused's) wife; and that when the discovery of the murder was made by the husband, he was alleged to have said to the latter "I have done this business." Upon his being arrested by the Police, fresh marks of blood were found upon his clothes, and his breast was smeared with blood. Upon the depositions in this case, which His Lordship stated he had carefully read; as indeed he had those in all the other cases in the Calendar; he was of opinion that there was nothing left for the Grand Jury to do, but to put the accused upon his trial before the Petit Jury.—His Lordship next referred to the case of Hajee Oomar (No. 1 of the Calendar), who was charged with the murder of his wife, by striking her on the head with an adze. The principal witness in this case was the son of the accused, who deposed to having seen the latter kill his mother in the manner described. There was, His Lordship considered, some evidence that the prisoner had been of unsound mind; but the real question would be as to whether at the time of the offence being committed, he was insane. This, however, was not a question for the Grand Jury to trouble themselves with; but it would become a subject of enquiry at the trial: all that the Grand Jury would have to do would be to assure themselves that there was, on the face of the depositions, a *prima facie* case to put the accused upon his trial before a Jury.—The next case referred to by His Lordship was No. 17 in the Calendar, in which five persons, named Luximon Poondlick; Vencoo Nubajee; Binabye, woman; Rewoo, woman; and Rughonath Sewram, were [illegible] the Coroner's and Magistrate's warrants [illegible] by poisoning [illegible] Hindoo boy of the age of ten y[illegible] arsenic. His Lordship explained the nature of [illegible] this case to the Grand Jury, and remarked [illegible] one that would require a very careful investi[illegible] their hands. Five persons were here charged [illegible] bining together to accomplish the death of th[illegible] foul and teacherous manner, and the only moti[illegible] crime, as far as could be gathered from the d[illegible] was, that the deceased was the nomina[illegible] suit pending in the High Court respe[illegible] property in two houses of the value of [illegible] which one of the accused persons was [illegible] interest. There could, His Lordship [illegible] doubt that the boy had [illegible]

its alleged commission. In the present case, the prosecutrix had admitted in her deposition before the Magistrate, that she did not complain of the alleged outrage until a week afterwards; and the other witnesses, who deposed to having seen what actually occurred, stated that they did not see her offer any resistance to the accused. It would, therefore, be for the Grand Jury to consider whether upon such evidence there was a case to go before a Jury.

In concluding his Charge, the learned Judge observed that there were a great number of cases in the Calendar, involving charges of "cheating" and "criminal breach of trust," which were so exceedingly simple on their merits as to leave no option to the Grand Jury but to find True Bills in all of them. Their duty, in such cases was in fact quite nominal. In those cases the punishment, on conviction, was one or two years' rigorous imprisonment, which was, doubtless, to many, a heavy one; but His Lordship considered that, under the circumstances of the want of accommodation which was much felt in the High Court, and the heavy arrears of business on the Civil side of that Court, which the Judges, who spared themselves no labour, found it most difficult to keep under, it was much to be regretted that there was not some inferior Court before which all such petty cases could be tried and disposed of. It was certain that the present Criminal Sessions would last for some time, and this must cause a temporary interference with the conduct of a portion of the business of the Civil Court, which could not be proceeded with until the termination of the trials. The learned Judge, with these remarks, dismissed the Grand Jurors to their arduous labours, with the request that they would find a sufficient number of Bills, in the course of the day, as would enable the Court to proceed with the trials this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

DURING the afternoon, the Grand Jury brought in True Bills in cases Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 28, and 33 of the Calendar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACKSTAIRS RECLAMATION SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As one who might be tempted to attend the auction of shares in the above quiet concern which has made so much noise, will any of your readers undertake to give the public an idea as to when the shareholders may look for any, even the smallest fraction of a dividend? Will it be within ten years or twenty years, and will money become such a drug that people will be found who can afford to bury in the waters of Back Bay some two hundred lacks of rupees in the hope of their some day washing up on the new shore in the shape and substance of gold mohurs?

Again, where are the cuttings through Malabar Hill to go to? Has the Government any land on that side which it will give to the Company, or what?

Once more, where can be seen the drawings from which one may understand where the "ninety-one feet above the datum of Colonel de Lisle's and Captain Williams's survey" will come?

5th July. SWAMPED.

SPORTING.

OPENING OF THE POONA GYMKHANA.

A spirited scratch Match at Cricket began at an early hour on Saturday, in which the play was very good, and would have made the *Northern Division tremble in their cricket shoes.*

About half-past one, those interested in the more general sports, began to arrive, and Kirkee sent its well appointed Drag filled to overflowing. Seated on the box, and "handling the ribbons" in his usual workmanlike style, we were glad to observe our old friend "Luximon Bahadoor," who as usual contributed much to the conviviality of the Meeting.

At two o'clock 55 members of the Gymkhana sat down to a well served luncheon, where the popping of corks soon drowned all other sounds.

After tiffin, and when the Virginian weed had its soothing effect, the entrances were taken for the Races.

1ST RACE.

The Gymkhana Derby.

Mr. Oliver's	Backbay Shares	Owner	1
Mr. Snooks's	Blue Mantle	Mr. Gaye	2
Mr. Marval's	Mogul	Mr. Okenshaw	3

First time round the course *Blue Mantle* kept a good lead, with *Mogul* second, but towards the middle of the second round, Mr. Oliver's great judgment and excellent riding began to tell, and he eventually won the race with ease by 6 lengths—*Mogul* a good third.

2ND RACE.

The Deccan Galloway Plate.

Master Robert's	Bijou	Mr. Hulbert	1
Mr. Williams's	Tristram	Mr. Gaye	2
Mr. Peter's	Uncle Peter	Mr. Serjeant	3
Mr. St. John's	Sweet Alice	Owner	4
Capt. Dillon's	The O'Donoghue	Mr. Edwards	5

This was a very gallantly contested race, and so well were the gentlemen satisfied with the sport they afforded, that they generously offered to ride it over again.

The second race surpassed even the first, both in the excellence of the riding, and the pluck of the little horses. *Bijou* and his rider proved too strong for the rest, and he gallantly won, followed closely by *Tristram*.

3RD RACE.

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are, or in some age or other things were, of a generally abnormal and extreme character. In one place they must have all palm trees, in another all camels; somewhere all giants, and elsewhere all pigmies. But these notions vanish before the light of actual experience.

Now, it is this propensity that Mr. Trevelyan writes to gratify. Perhaps Mr. Trevelyan has not seen either many ryots or many planters; at all events, he knows that the British public have not; and he knows that the one thing which most readily infuriates the British public is the sight of a bully. So if he talks to the people of England of a planter, it is a tall, raw-boned, tyrant planter; if he paints a ryot, it is a helpless, innocent, oppressed ryot; and the one is in the grasp of the other. Now we have seen many ryots, and held the most intimate relations with them; and we have known many planters, and observed their ways and dealings from more than one point of view; and, though we do not mean for a moment to follow the example of Mr. Trevelyan, on the opposite side, and declare all planters angels, and all ryots devils, we know well enough that all planters are not devils, nor all ryots angels. The truth lies between the two extremes. There are more moderately good and moderately bad planters, and more moderately good and moderately bad ryots, than there are devils or angels among the one class, or the other. If one side has the advantage over the other, Mr. Trevelyan himself is capable of comparing the honesty, fidelity and industry of European, with those of Asiatic races, and inferring on which side the advantage is most likely to lie. One thing is certain that the Government has done all in its power within the last few years to make the royts worse than they would otherwise have been, and irritate the planters; and Mr. Trevelyan has not thrown his midnight oil upon the troubled waters but expended it in making firebrands to scatter among the stubble. It is the same with every subject Mr. Trevelyan takes up. He cannot describe the outbreak of the mutinies without indulging in a series of contrasts, which either mean nothing at all, or involve the very false logic which finds something strange in people eating strawberries, or grumbling about bad roads, a few days before the occurrence of tragedies which no one knew were about to happen. "On the fifth day of May," he says, "a correspondent writes from that doomed place:—

'As usual, no news to give you. All quiet and dull. Certainly we are enjoying weather which at this season is wonderful. The morning and evening are deliciously cool. In fact punkahs are hardly come into use.'

On the eleventh of May the English quarter was given over to murder, and rapine, and outrage, etc.'

All this may to a superficial reader seem very fine; but it means nothing whatever. It is a mere trick of writing, which would be very well once in a way, but which is paraded throughout these letters *ad nauseum*.

WASTE LANDS.

(From the Englishman.)

We do not know which most to admire the vacillation and inconsistencies of the Government in the matter of the Waste Lands, or the impudence with which all in authority deny throwing obstacles in the way of the energetic pioneer willing to waste the best years of his life in reclaiming the lands of unknown Provinces, lying useless for centuries, all in the hope of securing an independency if life is spared. These men benefit the empire, but our Government treat them as if it were bestowing untold treasure upon them, which should cost neither time nor exertion to realise. The vacillation did not commence and end with the refusal of Sir C. Wood to confirm the first rules promulgated by Lord Canning, but have continued ever since in various forms and under various conditions. We have been told that the local authorities in Assam are angry with our comments on their conduct and resent what they are pleased to call our rabid abuse and unjust estimation of their administration. The rules for the disposal of the Waste Lands are so used by them, with an indifference so marked to the interests of the intending purchasers, that it is not at all surprising the feeling of the settlers should be strong against them, and that all should conclude that the authorities desire to throw every possible obstacle in their way. The complaints we hear are endless, our correspondents speak for themselves; we hear of lands being applied for, the applications accepted, the advertisements issued, and then, when all parties are ready to bid for the property, some having come from great distances to make purchases, many having raised the money with difficulty, and all secured Tea seed or labor ready to begin; the whole are suddenly told that the sales are postponed, they cannot take place because it has been discovered there is an error in the form of the original applications. This, in our belief, is not only dishonest but is illegal, the collector [illegible] who did [illegible] erve

mistakes, and disappoint a dozen of settlers, or misapprehend his instructions, Government only understood one thing, its own interests. If the blunder of the Superintendent involved the loss of a grant or a series of law suits, ruinous to the English settler, what of that? the mistake could not be helped, but if the grantee made a mistake and did not clear his lands in time, he knew that as the clock hammered the final hour so was his estate gone. There was no loophole or excuse for him. With this spur to his exertions no doubt the clearances went on merrily, and the Forest trees fell before the axe of the "developer," and Dr. Anderson tells the Lieutenant-Governor, "The systematic destruction of the Forest near Darjeeling seems only to have commmenced with the Tea Cultivation." Moreover, he says, proprietors of tea estates seem generally to have acted on the idea that after obtaining their grant of land, their first duty was to fell and burn every tree standing where tea would grow. Far from that being the idea, and Mr. Beadon must smile as he recollects his rules, the idea was to save the grantee's land from the ruthless hand of a resuming government. In Assam the Government authorities seem to think that their first duty is to fell the Forest trees on the lands settlers apply for, so that Government may get as much out of the estate as possible before the settler obtains possession. In the face of these facts it really exhausts our patience to read the solemn official letter of the Lieutenant Governor and the ponderous reports on this subject which we published yesterday. There is not a planter in India, we may well say, who has not known the value of retaining a plantation of Forest trees, but he dared not think of it in the face of the stipulations of his grant. Could anything be more ridiculous, if it were not painful, than the statements we have made and we challenge contradiction? The whole action of the authorities is obstructive whatever the motive may be. The late sales of land at Seebsaugor are another example of what we are saying. By all the chicanery and manœuvring which has taken place a false value has been placed on land, it is difficult of attainment, and some eager and misled people mixed up with native land sharks, are evidently giving much more for the land than they ought to do, and there will be a reaction. Prices have been given which cultivated land, with plenty of ryots on it, cannot realise in the settled districts. The rent roll of no estate in the North-West will show a clear income of 1 Rupee per acre after deducting the Government Revenue; it would be difficult to obtain a price equal to 20 years' purchase for lands in the Upper Provinces and yet here are waste lands selling at that rate. There must be something wrong in all this, and the effect will no doubt be felt seriously hereafter by those engaged in such transactions, as well as by the Government which has quietly looked on or encouraged the absurd inflation of this kind of property.

COST OF COTTON TO BE IMPORTED IN 1864.

(From the Economist.)

In our issue of Nov. 28th last year we presented our readers with a careful estimate of the quantity of raw cotton which had been, and had yet to be imported in the year 1863, and the sums of money which would have in some shape or other to be paid for it, calculated on the average Liverpool prices of each month. The general impressions at the time was that we had exaggerated both quantities and values. The result has, however, justified our calculations in a very complete and satisfactory manner, and has shown that on the whole we were not far wrong as to quantity, and were rather under than over the truth as to value.

We place side by side our estimates and the Board of Trade Returns, first of *quantities*, and secondly of *values*:—

Countries.	Our Estimate. lbs.	Board of Trade Returns. lbs.
United States......	58,500,000......	6,000,000
Brazil...............	27,000,000......	22,600,000
Egypt...............	77,700,000......	93,500,000
India and China...	462,000,000......	435,000,000
Other counties...	17,500,000......	11,200,000
Total..........	642,700,000......	568,300,000

There are one or two rectifications required in the above table before the comparison can be fairly instituted. *First*, much of the cotton that really came and is in our estimate classed as coming from the United States, is registered in the official tables as coming from "other countries," inasmuch as it reached us by way of the Bahamas. The "Economist" figures in this case are the correct ones. *Secondly*, our estimate of the receipts of Indian cotton [illegible] and the imports from China the o[illegible] included only what came from the [illegible] dies. *Thirdly*, [illegible] certain coun- [illegible] much, and had [illegible] we believe) the [illegible] consideration. [illegible] of the [illegible] Mar-

Campbell, few men capable of narrating the exciting episodes and wild adventures of Indian sport in the graphic but unaffected style of which he has the command, and still fewer who could have managed in a professedly sporting work to give the stay-at-home Englishman so vivid an impression of the general tone, habits, and circumstances of Anglo-Indian life.

It was only quite recently that Colonel Campbell, at the instance of friends, determined upon following up his first essay in authorship by the publication of a journal kept in India during the first years of his sojourn there. This he has done with as few additions and emendations as possible, filling up occasionally the meagre details of the chase from memory, and occasionally condensing where his youthful ardour had led him into too lofty flights of composition. Colonel Campbell was a sportsman from his earliest youth, and he prefaces his journal by describing the Highland life of his childhood, one which in these degenerate days would be thought at least a strange one. His mother, though English by birth, had adopted her Highland home with romantic attachment, and, on the death of their father, her two sons were brought up by her on her own theories of what Highland gentlemen should be. Out of doors Spartan hardihood and endurance were her only thought, but in the drawing-room the strictest etiquette and the most devoted courtesy to the fair sex was exacted, and thus, though the boys spent their days in the roughest of rough sports, at sea in all weathers, riding unbroken Highland ponies, swimming across rivers in their clothes, and generally leading the life of young savages, the discipline of the house answered effectually the object usually attributed to the *ingenuæ artes*. It must be confessed that these last attainments themselves were not thought much of in Mrs. Campbell's *curriculum* in comparison with woodcraft and power of "roughing it," so that when her son quitted Edinburgh for the army, he was told politely by the Rector that as he would never be good for anything else he was just the sort of fellow to make capital food for powder. Colonel Campbell can afford now to record this unflattering horoscope, especially as in after years the worthy Rector recanted, and blandly told his former scholar that he was really glad he had not been "used up." The first foundations of our Nimrod's attainments as a sportsman were laid by old Allan M'Intyre, the foxhunter, eagle-destroyer, and bard of the district. Under his preceptorship, he graduated as a sportsman by killing a stag, a seal, an eagle, and a swan. This done, old Allan seems to have conferred the degree of "hunter" upon the boy, gave him his blessing, and sent him forth conquering and to conquer. When his pupil returned from India he found Allan still alive, creeping about with his old Culloden gun under his arm, and happy beyond measure to listen, with tears of joy running down his cheeks, to his exploits in what he termed, in a song composed in their special honour, "The far-off hunting-grounds near the rising sun." We could almost wish as we read these reminiscences of Colonel Campbell's boyhood that he had extended them to somewhat greater length. The true sportsman—removed as far as east from west from the sporting character—must have an education, and a pretty severe one, too, before he is even qualified to attempt the pursuit of big game. We fancy our author would never have lived to tell his Indian adventures—or even experience half of them—if old Allan the bard had not trained the nerves of his charge until a tiger charging at ten paces would have no power to unsteady the muzzle of his rifle by one hair's breadth. His readers ought to extend no small share of their gratitude for this most entertaining book to Allan.

Colonel Campbell left for India as a subaltern in 1830, and what others merely looked upon as a term of exile to be endured, not enjoyed, he looked forward to with the most ardent anticipations of the grand arena of sport where he might actually encounter in single combat the tigers, panthers, and bears, for whose acquaintance he had long yearned. After a voyage diversified mainly by a frightful storm brought on, according to nautical belief, by the wild recklessness of a young ensign who, in defiance of all warning, would stick a knife into the mast during a calm, his first impressions of India were derived from being landed through the Madras surf by a distinguished specimen of the "Tindal" of a Masulah boat, amidst the usual swarm of "Catamaran Jacks," whose presence serves to remind the voyager that the upsetting of his boat is at least looked forward to as a possibility, and his rescue from sharks as only a probability. His first opportunities for sport were obtained during an excursion to his brother's station at Dharwar, where he was much delighted with the civilian society. We fear that no equivalent has been found under the present *regime* for the athletic sports of Haileybury, where a set of hog spears were the prize most dearly coveted by the future civilian, and to use them well one of the greatest objects of his ambition. These civilians were men after Colonel Campbell's own heart, dead shots with a rifle, hard riders in a country where hard riding means a good deal, and staunch to back a fellow-sportsman in the hour of danger. They were all this, and to his especial delight, quiet, gentleman-like, and free from all the slang and swagger of "sporting coves,"—neither talking like stable-boys, dressing like "swell dragsmen," nor in[illegible] in the "quaint blasphemies supposed to [illegible] force and brilliancy to the conversation [illegible] ng-up sno[illegible] agree

scrambled into a branch, hardly out of reach. There he sat, crouched up in the smallest possible compass, expecting every moment to be among the Houris. The tiger made several desperate efforts to reach him, but the broken hind leg failing, he dropped back exhausted. It was now the Bheel's turn. He saw that he was safe and accordingly commenced a philippic against the father and mother, sisters, aunts, nieces, and children, of his helpless enemy; who sat with glaring eyeballs fixed on his contemptible little reviler, and roaring as if his heart would break with rage. As the excited orator warmed by his eloquence, he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an enraged baboon, ; pouring out a torrent of the most foul abuse; and attributing to the tiger's family in general, and his female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that ever was or will be committed. Occasionally he varied his insults by roaring in imitation of the tiger; and at last, when fairly exhausted, he leant forward till he appeared within the grasp of the enraged animal, and ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face. So very absurd was the whole farce, that we who were at first shoving up the elephant, in alarm for the safety of our little hairy friend, ended by laughing till our sides ached; and it was not without reluctance that we put an end to the scene by firing a death volley."

It must not be supposed that the whole volume is taken up with hunting details, or that there is not a great deal of most amusing description of Indian society, manners, and customs generally. There is a ghastly narrative, too, of the sufferings of the author's regiment from cholera whilst on and after their march to Masulipatam. According to the usual custom of Government in selecting stations, that in question consisted of a fort surrounded by a ditch connected with the sea by a creek of two miles, and at low tide a mere extent of pestilence-breeding mud. On Colonel Campbell's arrival—he vouches for the fact—he was waited upon by a respectable half-caste gentleman, "in a 'genteel' suit of black and a white tie," with "the grave smile and obsequious air of a well-bred undertaker," who unfolded a beautifully drawn and ornamented plan of a new cemetery, and politely, but as a matter of course, asked him to select a place for his own obsequies. It is but just to add that this was the last occasion of European troops being quartered in Masulipatam. At length the pestilence reached such a height that Colonel Campbell found himself the only officer competent to take charge of a detachment of convalescents ordered on a cruise, and to this we owe the amusing narrative of his visit to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which forms the concluding portion of his book.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(From Fraser's Magazine)

It has seldom happened that the result of the labours of a Royal Commission has been expected with so much interest as has attached to those of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of the public schools of England. The subject of the enquiry involved nothing less than the question, with all its consequences, of the moral and intellectual training of the best part of the youth of this country. It was to be discovered what were the actual means at work for this end; how far they fulfilled, and how far they fell short of, their avowed object; and in what points they might be found capable of improvement. The selection of the Commissioners gave the happiest augury of success in the work to be performed by them, and the public should be most grateful to them for the quantity and quality of what they have presented as the fruit of their inquiries. Every question in relation to the government, finance, discipline, instruction, and moral teaching of the great schools of England has been thoroughly investigated and discussed; and the four *Bluebooks* containing the Report and Evidence, furnish a mass of valuable matter such as has hardly ever been collected together on any subject. Indeed, they embody an extensive amount of information upon a certain department of educational and social statistics, which will be of service to the future historian of English life and manners in the upper classes, long after their immediate object has been served.

The Commissioners seem to have availed themselves of every means of knowledge, and have addressed their remarks to every matter connected with the main object of their investigations, leaving nothing undone that could be done to further the object in view. Indeed, it may with truth be said of them, that they have strictly applied to themselves what is their final recommendation in the case of Eton, namely 'that the system of shirking should be abolished;' for they certainly have shirked nothing themselves. They may also be congratulated on the good speed with which they have completed their task. The Commission was issued in July, 1861. In October sets of questions of a very searching and exhaustive nature (Mr. Gladstone calls them *drastic*) were addressed to the authorities of the five great schools submitted to the operation of the Commissioners.

In May, June, and July of 1862, the schools themselves were visited. No less than 130 witnesses were examined between May, 1862, and May, 1863. The Commissioners held 127 meetings; and in March, 1864, the Report was in the hands of the public in time for members of Parliament, schoolmasters, and schoolboys, to read it during the Easter holidays. Not, however, as a holiday task: for, although the literature [illegible] is not often of a very inviting cha[illegible] lies that they

ties for the existence of idle boys? why, is the intended work of instruction allowed to languish as it does among the great mass of boys at our public schools?

The failure to perform this work of instruction in a way which, on the whole, can be called creditable, is, indeed, the weakest point in the public school system. The schools turn out gentlemen, in the highest and best sense of the word, and for this there is great cause for national pride: but to a very slender extent, indeed, do they succeed in communicating knowledge of any kind, and not even of that kind which forms the staple of their teaching. Eton, for example, exhibits the most deplorable break down of all in this respect. Its teaching is almost wholly classical; it gives some mathematical training, but does not place its mathematical masters on a level of equality with the teachers of the ancient studies of the place. It altogether ignores any teaching of the applied sciences. It is now the only public school which has not grafted a modern language upon its regular course. Yet this Eton, devoted almost entirely to classics, is reported on as sending to the Universities the idlest and most ignorant men—the University being of course the place where ignorance in classical attainments is brought to the most speedy and certain test, and the men going there having an inducement to keep up and make the best of what they happen to know. Nevertheless Eton also sends many of their foremost men to Oxford and Cambridge, and is now taking a creditable place in their mathematical, as well as their classical distinctions—only these results are small for so large a school, and they are chiefly confined to the boys proceeding from one section of the school, which is in actual numbers less than one-tenth part of the whole.

In prosecuting their inquiry, it naturally occurred to the Commissioners that the best way of testing the teaching of the schools would be to have an actual examination of some of the boys in each school, to be conducted by special examiners, with the concurrence of the head masters. But there were denied the advantages that would have arisen from this practical application of the homely old saying as to the proof of the pudding. With two reluctant exceptions (Rugby and Shrewsbury), the proposed test was declined. Eton thought that 'such an examination must needs be unsatisfactory in itself as a test of the education at Eton, while the interference with the authority and responsibility of the head-master is calculated to produce serious evil.' But Eton failed to furnish any reason, when requested to do so, why the proposed examination would be an unsatisfactory test. Winchester thought they had examinations enough already; alluded to its own ways, traditions, and ideas; and thought it very undesirable that an extrinsic authority should examine their work. But with more show of reason, Winchester pointed out the possible bad effects of pitting the public schools against each other, and the unfairness of a comparative result founded upon a single trial. Westminster thought it seriously objectionable, but gave no grounds for its opinion. Charterhouse, at greater length and with more candour, remarked, that the desired examination would practically be an examination of the schoolmasters rather than of the boys and would place them in a very anomalous and difficult position. St. Paul's considered the examination would be an infringement of the independent rights of managing the school, adding some valid enough reasons against the expediency of holding such an examination, although it is difficult to understand why its having to be conducted by a stranger is any objection. Merchant Tailors' thought the introduction of examiners from without not merely unnecessary, but positively injurious, and likely to impair the discipline and compromise the independence of the school. Harrow was content to be judged by the result of its ordinary examinations, and declined to enter the lists and abide by the result of a single encounter with unknown challengers. Rugby would have preferred that the Commissioners should have sent gentlemen to take part in the ordinary school examinations (which perhaps would have been the better plan), but beyond making the practical objection that the giving of a week to the proposed examination would seriously interfere with the regular work of the school, and suggesting a different time of year for it, was ready to fall in with the wishes of the Commissioners. Shrewsbury was prepared to acquiesce, but not without regret, founded on the unfairness of testing the character of a school by the results of a particular examination, and on the fact that the small number of boys would not enable the school to furnish an adequate representation of high scholarship.

The Commissioners, therefore, have been without direct means of ascertaining the proficiency of the general run of boys in the schools; which is to be regretted, although it must be conceded that the difficulties and objections made by the different head-masters are not inconsiderable.

Resembling each other as they do in many features, each of the great public schools has special individualities of its own, no less in government than in modes and habits of teaching and social life. Winchester and Eton are foundations, in which, as is observed by the Report, the promotion of learning was not the sole purpose, although it may have been the principal aim of the founders; and the same may be said of the Charterhouse. Westminster is a school attached to a collegiate and quasi-cathedral church. The other five schools had no other object but that of providing a good education for the respective neighbourhoods in which they are locally situated; and their funds [illegible] under the guardianship (as in two [illegible] companies, or of private [illegible] ter is less [illegible]

the agitated querist in his confessional by laying it down that his oath is only binding to observe the statutes as found in practical operation, until interpreted otherwise, or duly altered. But as the prerogative to visit Eton is disputed with the Bishop of Lincoln by the Right Rev. Prelate of Oxford, who claims the exercise of the visitatorial power in right of his own see, it is clear that the Provost can hardly be quite easy in his mind that he has received absolution from the proper quarter. It is painful to contemplate the delicate perplexities of conscience that may never, perhaps, receive an absolute quietus.

All the nine great schools have Foundation boys, as distinguished from Oppidans, or foreigners; but the advantages offered by the Foundation are very different in each. At Eton, Winchester, Westminster, and Charterhouse, the Foundation scholars enjoy, or should enjoy, gratuitous teaching, lodging, and commons; together with which they have valuable future prospects in the shape of scholarships and exhibitions at the Universities. At the other schools, the advantage is limited to the enjoyment of educational privileges only, by the sons of residents within a certain distance. In the latter-class of schools, the distinction between the two species of scholars is not very marked, and the foundationers are comparatively an unimportant element in the existing systems. But where the foundationers live together and apart, and wear a peculiar dress, and are besides intellectually distinguished as being for the most part the ablest and most diligent boys in the school, their presence forms a very noticeable feature in the schools of which they are the nucleus. The teaching is the same for all; but old traditions and animosities may, and actually do, hinder a completely free intercourse in games and friendships between the boys of the two classes. Except at the Charterhouse, where the system of nomination by way of private patronage still remains in force, the only excess to the great benefits of the richly-endowed Foundations is by individual merit, ascertained by open competitive examination, or (as at Westminster), by a protracted contest carried on as part of the regular work of the school, from the body of which only can the Queen's scholars be selected. The best-trained boys of the upper classes of society, who have to maintain or make their place in the world, are naturally sent up to try for college at Eton or Winchester, whose foundations are thus recruited with picked specimens of the cleverest and best prepared youth of the country, with habits of industry and fondness for learning, which are sure to be continued, by their having other prizes to look forward to, if not by some higher motives. Thus, at Eton, Mr. Johnson calls the college 'a centre of instruction,' and pays no less a compliment to it than he does to the scene of Dr. Arnold's and Dr. Temple's labours, when he describes it as 'a sort of little Rugby in the school.' The general body of the school will contain, of course, some boys of the more intellectual type who value, and work for, and gain distinction. But it will also contain the dull and the idle of various degrees; and the rich, who need not work, and know it, and who have never been taught to respect or practice work for its own sake and for its moral results. It would certainly be the better for the whole school, if whatever barriers of custom remain to this day to prevent unrestricted social intercourse among all the boys, were removed. The smaller section would gain a larger field for the formation of friendships, and would have more points of contact with their contemporaries. The larger would derive benefit from seeing more, in hours of ease and amusement, of the ablest of their schoolfellows.

The history of the course of instruction which uniformly prevailed in the public schools until within the last twenty or thirty years, does not receive new light from the Commissioners. For practical purposes nothing perhaps is to be gained by pursuing it; but the point has been considered, and with some curious information, occupies a page or two of the Report, without its being shown, however, very distinctly why (if, indeed, this could be done) the study of the classics came to occupy the whole field of instruction. Of Greek, indeed, there was little or none at the time when the schools were founded—ranging that is, from Winchester and Eton, both in existence—the former by more than a century—before the revival of letters in England—to Harrow, in the later days of Elizabeth. Latin grammar was the staple, in fact, of their teaching, There was nothing else to teach. There was no modern literature. The other sciences of the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium*, comprising logic, grammar, rhetoric, and music, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, which flourished as the educational course of the middle ages, were reserved for the Universities, and were probably thought too advanced for schoolboys—then, it must be remembered, of an average age far younger than at present. Donatus the author of the old Latin grammar, as is mentioned in the Report, ruled supreme; and his soul would no doubt have been voted by the suffrages of ancient boyhood into a very different place from that assigned to him by Dante, who has honoured him with a good seat in Paradise. What in the days of this popularity of Donatus was taught from his book, was afterwards taught out of Lilly's repulsive manual of *Propria quæ maribus*, *Quæ genus*, *As in Præsenti* and *Syntax*. And in more recent days from the once famous Eton Latin grammar, with its well-known roses, lion, and fleur-de-lies.

Radix amara, fructus dulcis was Lilly's motto; and there was a ghastly woodcut of boys gathering fruit among the branches of a heavy-laden tree. That old root has embittered the lives of many youthful generations; and it is now one of the great questions under discussion, whether [illegible] boys are to continue to be made to gnaw

accurate "grounding" perceptible even in elegant scholars; that the knowledge of history and geography, though better than it was, is still very meagre; and that there are great deficiencies observable in English composition, reading, and spelling.' Mr. Riddell, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, has some well-stated and instructive observations in his answer to a set of questions addressed to the authorities of the Universities, especially on this point:—

Taking the University course to mean no more than the minimum required of passmen, the number of those who come up unprepared to follow it, may amount perhaps to one fourth of the whole. Deducting from this fraction those who are plucked from simple carelessness, and the extremely obtuse, and those who come to the University late from other professions, and those who have been educated by private tutors, the residue for which the schools are responsible will still be considerable.

If the University course be taken on the level of the preparation for honours, the number who fail to follow it is of course much larger. But more than half of these are certainly men who do not come up insufficiently prepared to take advantage of it, but simply do not give their time to study after their arrival at the University. In the case of these men, much knowledge is actually lost during their University residence. A small portion of the others are men who have no ability to spare. For the remainder the schools are responsible; they are persons who were allowed as boys to carry their idleness with them from form to form, to work below their powers, and merely to move with the crowd. They are men of whom something might have been made, but now it is too late; they are grossly ignorant, and have contracted slovenly habits of mind. The general effect of permitted idleness operates, therefore, to the extent indicated in the way of getting boys up to the University unprepared to avail themselves of the University course of study.

The result is, that even in classics the University tutors have to do schoolboys' work with almost grown-up men, who between the ages of eighteen or nineteen and twenty-one or twenty-two, are still grinding at the elements which ought to have been acquired at a much earlier stage of their educational life. The highest standard of scholarship, as maintained by the competitors for the great distinctions of the Universities, has not declined, but is probably even of a better and more enlightened quality than it used to be. Of those who contribute to keep up this high and, we trust, improving state of English scholarship, the best come from the old public schools, or from the newer places of education, like Marlborough and Cheltenham, which have been founded on them as models; but the idlest and most ignorant men, also on the other hand, come from the public schools.

(To be Continued.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Ships.	Commanders.	From
4	Sapoorjee Heerjee	Lindsay	Gopalpoor Mar. 23.
5	Scimitar	Potts	Auckland April 18.

DEPARTURES.

July	Ships.	Commanders.	To
5	William Kidston.........	Logan.........	Rangoon.
	Cambay	Jackson	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Scimitar*, from Auckland.—On April 21st spoke the ship *Sophia Thompson*, from New Bedford, bound to New Zealand, in latitude 36 South, longitude 169-3 East.

The Ship *Nydia*, T. Pearson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Ship *Sparkler*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 5th July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—25 packages coffee, 56 cwt, 24 lbs, Gowabhoy Somjee; 1 box condiments, C. Framjee Nowrojee; 48 cases mother of pearl shells, 118¼ cwt, Rajuballly Allyruzub.

Yarra—600 packages cloves, 730 cwt, 2 qr, 1 lb, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Liverpool.

Advance—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Purmanund Bhugwandass; 600 Nos. coir rope, 150 cwt, Munjee Ramjee; 43 bales wool, 129 cwt, Sazunbhoy Hormusjee & Co.

Arron—26 bales cotton, 91 cwt, Mu[illegible] Bhugoobhoy; 26 bales wool, 78 cwt, Dvall[illegible]; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt, Bhimjee Samjee; 1 bale [illegible], 3½ cwt, Khatesey Ragowjee; 250 bales hemp, 657 cwt, 196 bags surseeseed, 294 cwt, Wookerda Hemraz; 61 bales cotton, 210 cwt, Khatsey Ragowjee.

Alsagar—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt, Kessowjee Madhowjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Gungaram Buldave; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt, Dewjee Vurria; 71 bales cotton, 248½ cwt, Muthooradass Soonderjee.

Arundel—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Black Eagle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Mooljee Dewjee & Co.

British Empire—52 bales cotton, 185½ cwt, Muthooradass Soorjee; 1,100 bales cotton, 3,850 cwt, Mungesh Pandoorung.

Castilian—49 bales cotton, 171½ cwt, Dwarkadass Vassonjee & Co.; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt, Wookersy Veljee, 60 bales cotton, 216 cwt, Ghansee [illegible]; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Merwanjee Nusserw[illegible]

City of Amoy—122 bales cotton, 427 cwt, [illegible] and D. F. Cama & Co.

Forganhall—26 bales wool, 78 cwt, Dossa Dharsey.

Feronia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Great Australia—155 bales wool, 465 cwt, Dewjee Vurria.

Harmonides—63 bales wool, 159 cwt, Cullianjee Petamber; 60 bags matheeseed, 240 cwt, 5 bags linseed, 7½ cwt, Gungaram Mungoomull.

Illustrious—120 bales cotton 420 cwt, Rustomjee Nowrojee; 20½ bales wool, 61½ cwt, Wm. Nicol & Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Kessowjee Peetamber; 42 bales cotton, 147 cwt, Goverdhun Muthooradass; 9 bales wool, 27 cwt; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt, Lalljee Pursotum; 129 bales cotton, 451½ cwt, Doongurseedass Ramrutton; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt, Somechund Meetha.

J. C[illegible] wool, 300 cwt [illegible] Hem-

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on 27 June, 2017

FROM THE CLYDE

[illegible] of Dublin, Taylor.
[illegible] Madras—Graham
[illegible] Shanghae, Smith.—W. Nicol & Co. May 24
[illegible] Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co. Apr. 26
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Compta—Iron Ship Co. June 2
[illegible] Dhollerah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co. May 25

FROM GREENOCK.

Ta-Pany-Yo, Girdley.

FROM RANGOON.

[illegible] Cresswell, Archeser. June 8
[illegible] China, Peterson.
[illegible] Caroline, Turner.
[illegible] Empress of India, Harrison.
490 Hunter, Tovin.
725 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
730 Leopold Cateaux, Measie.
775 Minerva, Beron.
657 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.
345 Japan, Page.
683 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
782 St. Hilda, Logan.
581 Waterlily, Brynan.
732 W. Stevenson, Borden,
990 Wurtemburg, Chase.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

809 Aristides.
900 Album Ghier, Henderson.
Arelia Brown.
Anne, Henderson. May 11
432 Bengal, Rosse.
1408 Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co.
1829 D. Benares, Benedict.
1037 Chatsworth, Jucker.
906 Coringa, Wilson. May 28
1056 Day Dream.
1079 Esmeralda, (a)
1146 Elizabeth Kate.
Indian. June 8
637 J. W. Brockman.
850 John Rennie—B. and A. Hormusjee.
Merle Blance.
Mayaram Dayaram. June 3
North West.
1309 Northern Empire—B. and A. Hormusjee. June 18
1075 Natolia. June 18
714 Nadas, Stearns—Hobart & Co.
800 Ophir. June 20
994 Portland.
Prince of Wales. June 14
698 Sehah Jehan.
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson. June 13
363 Teazer.
Turkey
1286 Tamoor Shah, Dodd. May 21

FROM MAULMAIN.

Colonel Burney.
339 Empress of China.
423 Hamilton, Bragdon.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nussur Musud.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.
1319 Cavour. May 6
821 Castle Avon, Spence.
973 Leamington, Bell. May 6

FROM AKYAB.

395 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 13/16d
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	30 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	229

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	188 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	250 pr. ct. pm.
Bank [illegible]	150	......	70 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay [illegible]ing & Ba[illegible] Association (Limited) ...	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	52 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	110 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	70 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	5 per ct. pm.
Eas[illegible] Bank	25	......	17 per ct. pm.
[illegible] Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	20 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	15 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	75 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank.	50	......	6 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	......	7 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co. ...	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,700 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 77,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Share	6,000		
2 F[illegible]			

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The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

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The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable [illegible] all communications addressed "The Manager, [illegible]"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

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Interest will be allowed as follows:—

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„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

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ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight...............2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.................1s. 11¾d. „
Sight......................1s. 11¼d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-51 „ „
Sight.........., 2-46 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum,
6 Ditto 4 „
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, [illegible] all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11½d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11⅜d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Deposits when not less [illegible] unless as ma[illegible]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. „ Demand.............
Do. Scotland „ .... } 1s. 11¼d. „
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand..................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight............3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 11th June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે જોઈનટ ઇશટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacs of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs.

Board of Directors.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Chairman.
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Canfa & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ 6
„ 3 „ 5
From 15 days to 2 „ 4

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent. Securities received for safe custody, and interest or dividends thereon drawn *free*; on delivery up of the same ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being effected for drawing upon London, the Sister Presidencies, and China.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24 Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 4th July 1864. E. LIVINGSTON, Manager

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
With power of Increase.
£1,000,000 ISSUED.

Directors.

Chairman.—JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.
Deputy-Chairman.—ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq. (Maclaine Watson, & Co., of Batavia.)
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. (Anderson, Thomson, & Co.), London.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
STEPHEN BUSK, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
WILLIAM DUTHIE, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.
LEWIS FRASER, Esq., (Maclaine, Fraser, & Co.), Singapore.
CLARK IRVING, Esq., Hyde Park Square.
DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Esq., (Kay, Finlay, & Co.), London
JAMES LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie, & Co.), Calcutta.
T. W. L. MACKEAN, Esq., London, Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia.
JAMES MCMASTER, Esq., (late of William McMaster & Brother,) Toronto and Manchester.
BRINSLEY DE COURSEY NIXON, Esq., Queen's-gate-gardens.
AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., (Novelli & Co.), London and Manchester.
FELIX PRYOR, Esq., (of the late firm of H. and J. Johnston & Co.)
JOHN SWINDELL, Esq., (Swindell & Matthews), Mincing Lane.
WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, Esq., M. P., Blair Adam, Kinrosshire.
HENRY THURBURN, Esq., 5, Queensborough Terrace.
JAMES WYLLIE, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie, & Co), Calcutta.

Underwriter.—J. J. CHOISY, Esq.
Bankers.—London.—The Alliance Bank, Lothbury, and the Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch Street.
Temporary Offices.—69, Cornhill.

Agents.

Bombay.........Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Kurrachee......Messrs. FINLAY & Co.
Madras ....Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Calcutta.........Messrs. GLADSTONE, WYLLIE, & Co.
Rangoon........Messrs. GLADSTONE, WYLLIE, & Co.
Singapore......Messrs. MACLAINE, FRASER, & Co.
Penang...... ...Messrs. FRASER & Co.
Batavia.......[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods:—

30 Dozen Pass Ports or Photographic Frames.
10 „ Red, Pink, and Yellow Moreed Leathers.
4 Cases of Accordians, 4 to 12 Keys.
30 Pairs of Enamelled and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.
1 Case of superior Patent Diamond Leather Elastic Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of sizes. (lately received per Overland Mail).
2 Cases of Children's Toys.
2 Cases of Best Manilla Cigars.

ALSO,—On account and risk of Noorally Abdoolally.—

104 Reams of French Foolscap Papers.
200 Boxes of Marble Balls.
93 Photographic Albums with morocco covers.

ALSO,

On account and risk of Mottee Sherriff and by order of Messrs. Nasmyth & Co.

M S 7—1 case of Cuttery Ex *Yarra.*
85—1 do. do. „ Dapline.
E S 12—1 do. of Silk Handkerchieves per steamer
C *Salsette.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

One first-rate single Seated Roomy, Brougham with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, complete by "Laurie and Marners" London.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness. Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Longcloths.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ T. Cloth.
A few Bales Twist.

AT 1 P. M.

By order of A. B. COLLETT, Esquire,

2782 Swedish Bar Iron, 1½ to 5 inches by 3-8 to ½ inch, weighing 79 Tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. and 25 lbs.

SALE OF BENGAL GURBEE BULLUM RICE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Khan Bazar, near Musjid Bunder, in the warehouse, and by order of Hajee Esmall Sedick, on account and at the risk of Hurridass Soonderdass, the first purchaser—

700 Bags Bengal Gurbee Bullum Rice, landed ex Ship *Tricum Doorga.*

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS ON BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, positively without reserve on the premises, the following four Bungalows on Beach Road, Upper Colaba, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 44, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, South by public passage, West by Lot No. 2, and on the East by the property of Byramjee Hormusjee Watchmaker.

This property is let to JAMES SIGG, Esquire, for a period of 2 years at a monthly rental of Rs. 180, which will expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 2.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 45, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, South by public passage, West by Lot No. 3, and on the East by Lot No. 1.

This property was let at a monthly rental of Rs. 150, but it is now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

A piece of ground with a pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 46, bounded on the North by Lot No. 4, South by public passage, West by Beach Road, and East by Lot No. 2.

This property is let to J. D. CAMERON, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 160, which will also expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 47, bounded on the North by the property of Eduljee Cursetjee Madun, South by Lot No. 3, West by Beach Road aforesaid, and on the East by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

This property is let to R. L. KING, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 170 which will also expire in about 6 months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND ON THE SEA SIDE AT CUMBALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two Lots of valuable building ground on the Sea Side, situate at Cumballa, each lot containing 8,000 square yards or thereabouts, between the properties of the late Mr. Sorabjee Watcha Gandy and Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner.

The owner has received several private offers but he thinks it advisable to sell the ground by public competition, and believes that the cost of making the ground to the level of the road will not be more than 8 annas for a square yard, he now builds a bungalow between these two lots.

P. S.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. strongly recommend to the European and Native gentlemen to purchase the above two lots of very valuable building ground and not to lose this rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 6th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY—At the 30th Annual General Court of the Proprietors held [illegible] the 11th of Ma[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 4 annas.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*

Chessmen, English pattern, per set. Rs. 6, 8, 11 13-8.

Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.

Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.

In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position [illegible] board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case Rs. 25 to 35

B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case. Rs. 9.

Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.

Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.

Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.

German Tactics, an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7

The game of Squails, a new round game played on an even table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.

Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.

Rotory Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.

The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.

The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.

The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played indoors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.

Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.

Dominoes Double Nines. Rs. 9.

The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.

Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.

Also Croquet, Singlesticks, Foils, Boxing Gloves, Cricket Gear, and other out-door games.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.—JUST PUBLISHED.—MILITARY STAFF PAY TABLES, applicable to the three Presidencies. Showing the amounts for broken periods in any month of the Pay of Staff Corps Officers, and the new rates of Consolidated and Staff Salaries of Military Staff Appointments, as laid down in Beng. G. G. O. No. 156 A, 161 A, and 812 of 1863. To which are appended a Ready Reckoner and Tables of Exchange. By W. SWANSEGER, Head Assistant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.—Price Rs. 5, including postage to any part of India.

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST, BY JINGO! WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOVE!! "Latet anguis in herba." Price Rs. 2½, including postage to any part of India.

☞ Copies may be had of Le Page & Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. Higginbotham, Book-seller, Madras; and the Manager *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.

FIVE LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE, delivered before the Temperance Society H. M. 95th Foot and Aden, by Lieut. E. CHAPPLE, of that regiment. Price per single copy, 12 annas. For a dozen or more, Rs. 6 per dozen. Postages included.

☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THAC[illegible] & Co.

THE following [illegible] now be had at Messrs. T[illegible]
Browne on the Steam[illegible]
Do. on the Screw [illegible]
Simm's Practical [illegible]
Practical Mech[illegible]
Haskoll's [illegible]
Shaffn[illegible]

FOR SALE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

Stimulants and Narcotics, their mutual relations; with special researches on the action of Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform, on the vital organism. By F. R. Anstie, M. D. ... ...Rs.	10	8
My Indian Journal. By Colonel W. Campbell, author of the "Old Forest Ranger."	12	0
Woman in France during the Nineteenth Century. By Julia Kavanagh	4	8
Janet's Home	4	8
Lectures to young men from Nov. '63 to Feb. '64, delivered before the Christian Association in Exeter Hall	3	0
Henry Dunbar: the story of an outcast, 3 vols. By Miss Braddon	23	12
Farming in India, considered as a pursuit for European Settlers of a superior class. By Lt. Col. Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps	3	12
The Portent: a story of the inner vision of the Highlanders, commonly called the Second Sight. By G. Macdonald	3	0
The Competition Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan ...	6	12
The Utilization of Minute Life; being practical studies on insects, crustacea, mollusca, worms, polypes, infusoria, and sponges. By Dr. T. L. Phipson	4	8
Heckington. A novel. By Mrs. Gore	1	8
The Derby Day, or Won by a neck	1	2
The Doctor's Note Book. By Dr. S. Grey	1	8
The Earth's Crust: a handy outline of Geology. By D. Page	1	4
Notes on Rifle Shooting. By Capt. Heaton... ...	2	0
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Bishop Cotton's Expository Sermons, 2 vols... ...	11	4
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Disraeli's Revolutionary Epic...	3	12
Wild Oats...	1	8
Life of Washington Irving, 2 vols.	5	4
Anecdotes of Heraldry	8	0
Hugo's Shakespeare	9	[illegible]
Forbes's Arabic Reading Lessons	11	4
Christopher Tadpole	[illegible]	8
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 7	3	12
The Family Herald, Vol 21—May 1863 to Apr. 1864	6	8
Cassell's Illust. Family Paper, Vol. 13	3	8
Weale's treatise on roads and road-repairing ...	1	2
———— on [illegible] making	1	8
Grant's the Captain of the Guard. Lucy Arden. Scottish Cavaliers. Frank Hilton. Oliver Ellis. Mary of Lorraine. Legends of the Black Watch. Arthur Blane. Harry Ogilvie. The A. D. C. Letty Hyde's Lovers. Bothwell. Romance of War. Lucy Everingham. Jane Seton.—Each	1	8
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Song——The Rose of Alabama	0	4
————The Mocking Bird	0	12
Dicken's Little Dorritt	3	12
———— Dombey and Son	3	12
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